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Naples, November 17, N. S.

THE King of the Two Sicilies, to gratify the Inhabitants of Velletri for their Attachment to him and his Troops, has granted to them the free Introduction of such Goods as they shall import into the City and Kingdom of Naples, and entitled the Clergy of Velletri to Ecclesiastical Benefices, in the same Manner as his own Subjects.

Fossan, Nov. 18, N. S. The King of Sardinia had been for some Time in Expectation of seeing the Enemy's final Determinations with regard to Demont and their Retreat; all the Appearances however were, that they intended to blow up the Fort, his Sardinian Majesty having daily Informations of their mining the Works. No Endeavours were wanting, on his Part, to prevent it. Count Pallavicini advanced in the Mountains, as far as was possible, with his Detachment, in Front of the Enemy, who was under the Cannon of Demont, so well intrenched, that it was almost impossible to attack him. He sent a large Body to an advanced Post, within Sight of their Camp, to be at Hand to pursue them, under the Command of M. des Roches, an Irish Gentleman, and a very good Officer in this Service, who styles himself Lord Roche and Fernoy. Several Detachments were likewise placed in other Posts, and the three Brigades that were left here, were ordered to march into other neighbouring Valleys, in order to penetrate by their Rear: But Want of Carriages, to convey the Subsistence for these different Bodies, occasioned by the Mortality of Oxen, which is very considerable in these Parts, and the Impossibility of gathering a sufficient Number of Mules for this Service, together with the Quantity of Snow already fallen, have prevented the Execution of the Plan that was laid for forcing the Enemy in his Camp, or making him hasten his Retreat, before the Mines were perfected for blowing up Demont. That Design was executed on Saturday the 14th Instant in the Afternoon, when the Enemy began his Retreat with some Precipitation, and by setting Fire to several of their Mines, blew up the Gate in the upper Part, which was the only Place to lodge the Garrison in, the Governor's Palace, and Part of the Baftions. By the Bravery of a Body of Volunteers of the Regiment of Guards, and some others, who forced their Way into the lower Works, and put out twenty-five of the Matches laid, Part of the Mischief the Enemy intended, has been prevented, and some of the Works saved. Among the rest, two Powder Magazines have escaped, which were near full. They left behind them four Iron Pieces of Cannon of their own, three Brass Pieces in the Fort, where five or six more are assured to be buried in the Ruins, and eight or nine in the Valley, on this Side the Col de l'Argentiero, all of them nailed, with several Shells, Cannon-

Shot, Tools, and other Implements belonging to their Train, which is supposed to have been occasioned by their Want of Carriages. Though they suffered beyond Expression in their Camp with Hunger and Cold, it is thought they retired a Day or two sooner than they intended, on Account of our Detachments having attacked, on the 14th in the Morning, a Bridge that was essential for covering their Retreat. They are followed by the Officer who commanded this Attack, and by M. des Roches; but as the Enemy has nothing to embarrass his March, it is supposed they were got into France by Yesterday at farthest. Our Detachments of Course are expected to return very shortly, and, it is apprehended, without having been able to do the Enemy much Harm. In the mean while the King of Sardinia is come to Coni, where the Campaign being now over, his Sardinian Majesty intends to stay only a few Days, in order to concert and give the necessary Orders for the Winter Quarters of the Army, and for Repairing and Increasing the Fortifications of Coni against the Spring. His Majesty proposes also to visit those at Cherasco, and then to return to Turin, where he is expected to be by the End of the Week.

Rome, November 21, N. S. The Damages which the Austrian, Spanish and Neapolitan Troops have committed in the Neighbourhood of Ponte Molle, are beyond Expression: They have ruined Vineyards, Trees, &c. and plundered all the Houses in that Neighbourhood. The King of Naples, in Consequence thereof, has charged Cardinal Acquaviva to take an exact Account of the Damages occasioned to the Subjects of the Two Sicilies, in order to make them Reparation for their Loss.

Florence, Nov. 24, N. S. On the 19th General Fauchter arrived here from Perugia with Instructions from Prince Lobcowitz, to prevail on the Regency to receive into Tuscany the Artillery, Ammunition, and Military Stores of the Austrian Army, which are since arrived. On the 19th and 21st two Battalions of the Lorrain Regiment of Foot Guards in Garrison in this City, and on the 23d one of Sallin from Leghorn, marched from hence to Arezzo, to be posted on the Confines of this State. Several Companies of the Cuirassiers Militia were also put in March thither. On the 20th a Battalion of Militia entered the City of Florence to perform Duty at the Gates and Fortresses, in the Room of the Regular Troops.

A further Account of the March of the Austrian Army. We arrived on the 14th at Orvieto, where having learnt the Confirmation of the Enemy's being in full March towards Folligno, on the 15th our Cavalry, Esclavons and Lycanians were ordered to march as far as Civita della Pieve, and the Infantry, under the Command of his Excellency General Brown, marched the 16th to Carniola, the first Column of which halted at Civita della Pieve, as the Artillery